



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 22, 1909.
POTENCY OF WOMEN'S TRADE-UNION LEAGUES.
PREVENTION AS AN INVESTMENT.
A COMPARISON OF ORGANIZATIONS.
THE UNION LABEL AND THE FARMERS.
INSURANCE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Eagleson Co.

Pacific Shirt Co.
and Wilson Co.

Reliable Shirts and Men's
Furnishing Goods

Large Stock, Popular Prices

1453 Fillmore Street, near O'Farrell
1158 Market Street, Near Jones
Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

The Goodness of These Men's Shirts

Is Apparent to the Most Inexperienced Person

\$1

One of the Best Values in
Men's Shirts
we have offered this year.

\$1

We had a few of them in the window the other day and it seemed as though every one who saw them wanted one, or two, or three. These are right out of that same lot. They are made in the easy-to-get-into coat style, with cuffs attached. They are mostly of percale, a few madras scattered in; they have plain or plaited fronts. In delicate self-colored stripes, broad, double stripes, and with stripes with dainty figures between, also in figures alone, also some in the solid colors, as well as many in the darker shades. Cut full for comfortable wear, and strongly sewed especially in the places where the strain is greatest. Ordinarily we would ask much more, but this is an unusually good lot picked up at random at a low price.

Men's Durable Socks, 10c. a Pair

You'll appreciate the fine qualities of these socks. Seamless hose offer you comfort, and the double heels and toes resist hard wear. These socks come in plain black or tan, and they are guaranteed to be fast colors. Sizes from 9½ to 11½.

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

Market and Sixth Sts.

San Francisco, Cal.

WE PRINT THE LABOR CLARION

WE ORIGINATE

Souvenirs
Folders
Cards

Society & Commercial

PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS



GOLD BULLION, SILK EMBROID-
ERED AND PAINTED

SILK AND SATIN
BANNERS

REVERSIBLE AND RIBBON
PARADE BADGES

SILK AND SATIN SASHES
AND REGALIA

ALL UNION MADE
Patronize Home Industry



WALTER N. BRUNT CO.

860 MISSION STREET

PHONE KEARNY 1966

Below 5th, near U. S. Mint and Emporium

GRAND OPENING

THE LEADER

MEN'S SAMPLE SUITS
AND OVERCOATS

\$15.00 { No More } **\$15.00**
 { No Less }

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION OR
MONEY REFUNDED.

WE KEEP YOUR CLOTHES IN REPAIR ONE YEAR
FREE OF CHARGE.

THE LEADER

908 Market St. ————— 21 Eddy Street
Second Floor, Douglas Bldg.

JUNCTION MARKET AND EDDY STREETS

Take Elevator. Open Evenings this week.

ALL GOODS HAVE UNION LABEL

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1909.

No. 36

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

(Continued from last week.)

The Japanese in the beginning congregate on the borders of Chinatown, but they build better and cleaner houses and admit some air to them. They adopt American clothing at once, and American customs very rapidly. As they grow in numbers and prosperity, they provide themselves with recreation—good and bad. They go to the Chinese gambling houses and to the Buddhist temples and Christian missions. Pool and billiard rooms, with their good and bad points, are liberally patronized. The general aspect of life is cheerful and attractive, and the Japanese themselves from the highest to the lowest, are a delightfully polite and genial people. Even the "cockyness" that has followed the Russian war has not obliterated their personal likeableness. In every relation but a business one they are charming. They develop a civic sense, public spirit, and moral leadership. When the Chinese gambling joints debauch the Japanese young men, the Buddhist priest, the Christian missionary and the president of the Japanese Reform Association call on the mayor to protest. But when asked whether the Japanese houses of prostitution should not be suppressed also, they shake their heads. Prostitution is a most characteristic Japanese industry, and there appears to be no moral sentiment against it. The women themselves are under less social ostracism than the women of corresponding class of other races, and they appear also to be less personally degraded. You see no obscene pictures and no flaunting of vulgarity in a Japanese house of prostitution. In some places, these facts are giving the Japanese an approximate monopoly of this evil.

But the Japanese do not confine themselves to "Japtown," nor permit the white man to determine the limits of their residence. They buy up town and country property, and wherever they settle the white man moves out. In Sacramento they have completely occupied what was formerly one of the best business districts. The process is simple. A Japanese buys a fine corner location, paying for it whatever price he must. Then he gets all the rest of the block very cheaply, for the white owners and tenants will not stay. In the country, wherever the Japanese rent or buy land in any quantities, white men evacuate. The Vaca Valley, one of the richest and most beautiful spots in California, is the most notable example. Similar beginnings have been made elsewhere. In business they do not confine themselves to their own people. In Fowler, California, for instance, one of the leading department stores, doing a general business with Americans, is owned by Sumida Bros. In San Francisco there is a Japanese daily newspaper, with a modern plant and a large circulation and business. It was the first newspaper in San Francisco to resume publication with its own building and plant after the fire.

The Japanese are energetic, versatile and adaptable. Many of them attend the high schools and universities, to secure first-class American education. These students frequently work, after hours, as house servants in American families, partly to support themselves and partly to supplement their American academic education with an American domestic education. As servants they are intelligent, accommodating, competent and unstable. As in everything else, their one weakness is their failure to recognize the obli-

(Continued on Page 6.)

Women's Trade-Union Leagues— a Potent Factor in Advancing Cause of Organized Labor

The sessions of the second biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, which opened in Chicago on September 27th, have attracted wide attention. Miss Mary Macarthur, secretary of the British league, was a delegate, and from all points of the United States came women actuated by a desire to spread the gospel of trade unionism. The scope of the discussions and the field represented focused public attention on the possibilities of the movement.

When one realizes the subjects that came before the convention, and the earnestness of the delegates, it is easily recognized that organization among women to maintain the principles we advocate is a medium of strength that cannot be overestimated.

Resolutions calling for the exclusion of Japanese and Korean immigrants brought in by the San Francisco delegate, Mrs. Louise La Rue, and supported by members of the Waitresses' Union, were voted down after a vigorous debate, in which delegates from the eastern and central states took the ground that economic wrongs could not be righted by such superficial measures as exclusion, and that human brotherhood may not be denied. The convention adopted the report of its committee on legislation, which included the legislative program already printed in the "Labor Clarion," urged "for the protection of wage-earning women, because the mass of them are young—between sixteen and twenty-one years—inexperienced, unskilled, without the vote, or the power to bargain on equal terms with their employers."

Miss Macarthur asserted that the suffrage movement in England is of the middle class; and she pointed out that according to the provisions of the bill which the suffrage leaders now have before Parliament, only five per cent of the organized working women would be enfranchised. "Another difficulty with the middle class women," she said, "is that they will stand for and allow unlimited and unregulated freedom of women to work all day and all night at as low wages as they choose to accept. We are fighting this idea with all our might, and, of course, we cannot work in sympathy with suffrage leaders who cry for the suffrage without realizing the need of industrial reform." The convention adopted the report of its suffrage committee, recommending that the National Woman Suffrage Association be urged to co-operate with the Women's Trade Union League in furthering organization of women's trade unions, and in forwarding legislation for the protection of the health and safety of women workers. The national secretary was instructed to organize and maintain a bureau of information and advice for the union women of the United States in regard to the industrial decisions rendered by the federal and state courts.

The following officers were elected, to serve for the next two years, or until their successors are chosen: President, Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago; first vice-president, Mrs. Mary K. O'Sullivan of Boston; second vice-president, Miss Melinda Scott of New York; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. D. W. Kneffler of St. Louis.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

Compulsory Insurance in Germany (Continued).

To the People. Letter No. 17.

The benefits under invalidity and old-age insurance are: Invalid pensions for persons who become incapacitated for labor after paying premiums for two hundred weeks, and old-age pensions for those who have reached the age of seventy and have paid premiums for twelve hundred weeks.

Free medical or surgical treatment, and temporary aid to dependents, is provided to prevent invalidity.

One-half of the aggregate premiums paid may be refunded in the case of a woman if she marries, in case of death before the pension becomes due, and in cases falling under the accident insurance laws. The invalidity pension does not wait for total incapacity, but becomes due whenever earning capacity is reduced to one-third of the normal.

Old-age pensions are given without regard to earning capacity. It may happen under the various laws that one is entitled at once to accident and invalidity insurance, or invalidity and old-age insurance, in which event it is his privilege to select the most advantageous.

The contributions for sickness insurance are made as follows: one-third by the employers and two-thirds by employees; for accident insurance, entirely by employers; and for old-age and invalidity insurance, employers and employees contribute equally, the state adding to their joint contribution, for each annuity, a subsidy of \$11.90 per annum. While in accident insurance the employer meets the entire charge, he is largely exempt from other liabilities on account of accidents.

The charge varies—according to the greater or lesser hazard of the industry. This hazard is not averaged between the various industries, but each must meet its own. This regulation has resulted in the tabulation of all the tariffs of the empire.

The key to the method of managing these various insurance funds is found in the idea of mutuality and self-administration.

There were five or six classes of associations all over the empire, many of them of long standing, some even very ancient, to whom their members had been accustomed to look for aid in sickness. These were made the administrative agency for sickness insurance.

The administration of accident insurance was confided to associations of employers. To them was entrusted the accumulation of funds under the law, and the control and regulation of such funds under statutes of their own enactment, subject to the supervision of the Imperial Bureau. The workmen are entitled, however, to an honorary co-operation with employers in investigating accidents, and to take part in proceedings before the arbitration court and the Imperial Insurance Office.

The old-age and invalidity insurance is administered through insurance institutions which are defined geographically; the districts, thirty-one in number, each having its own insurance office. Each institution has a committee composed of equal numbers of employers and insured, and manages its own affairs independently.

The development of this scheme of insurance

has displayed the care, the patience, and the persistence of the German people in matters of administrative detail. It has also shown to them and to the world at large how essentially the question involved affects society. When attention was directed to sickness in all of its features, and to accidents, it came to be realized that a state could not wisely be indifferent to anything which materially affects the working capacity of the man who toils.

More than ever before it became the practical problem to prevent rather than to cure, to avoid accidents rather than to care for the victims, merely as a matter of social economy.

The workingman, as a part of the industrial machinery of the nation, was not to be left to his own narrow and untrained prudence, but the state, through this legislation, was to endeavor to minimize sickness and accidents, as well as to make provision for them when they should occur.

In the interest of the sick and injured there have been called into requisition the most highly-trained physicians and surgeons, specialists for every form of disease or injury, utilizing the most recent discoveries in medical and surgical science.

It can be fairly claimed for this great scheme of insurance that it has passed beyond the phase of experiment.

Letter No. 18 will discuss taxation of life insurance.

A LEADING MAGAZINE.

The new "Twentieth Century Magazine," under the editorial direction of B. O. Flower, the founder of "The Arena," opens most auspiciously. Among the subjects authoritatively and entertainingly presented are the following: "What Happened in Pasadena: The Story of a Municipal Triumph;" "The Story of Direct Legislation in Switzerland;" "New Zealand Past and Present;" "The New British George;" "The Three-Cent Fare Movement in Cleveland;" "Political Parties of the Future;" "The Income Tax and the Proposed Constitutional Amendment;" "An Automatic System of Relief for the Unemployed;" "The Master Demand of Twentieth Century Civilization;" "Industrial Emancipation Through Peaceful Measures;" "The Bondage of the Press;" "Faith and Works of Christian Science;" and "The Climax;" a study of the recent popular play dealing with suggestion.

Among the leading contributors are Theodore Curti, the eminent Swiss statesman and journalist; Edwin Markham, Hamlin Garland, Hon. John D. Works, George James, E. H. Clement, Newton D. Baker and Francis Marshall Elliott. Ryan Walker contributes a carefully drawn and striking full-page cartoon entitled "The Sleeping Guardian."

The editorials and book reviews are especially stimulating and timely, while the news departments of progressive advance will render this journal indispensable to all friends of fundamental democracy, public ownership and the various advance movements in social, economic and political fields. Altogether Mr. Flower's new magazine is fully as strong and able as was "The Arena" under his direction.

The American consul at Bordeaux, France, gives the following statements on sweating conditions found there: The women in the Loire region, sewing on shirts, skirts and so forth, are frequently paid a fraction of a penny to a half-penny an hour. It is almost incredible that workers should be found at such a price; still more incredible that an annual income—after ten hours' work a day—of about \$21 to \$48 should not have evoked some sort of combined protest. The almost inevitable result of home work, in unmitigated sweating, shows the full difficulty of helping those who cannot help themselves.

MEN AND MEASURES.

The American Federation of Labor, in response to inquiries, has stated that the credentials of John Sandgren and C. E. Tholin are authentic, and that these two men are deserving of every support in their efforts to raise money to aid the struggling strikers of Sweden. These delegates came to America without a complete knowledge of the labor movement, and it took them some time to make headway. Over 10,000 letters were sent out to affiliated unions, and various endorsements were solicited and procured. A few nights ago John Sandgren delivered a splendid talk in San Francisco on the situation in his country.

The stage employees' disagreement with the proprietors of one or two of Sacramento's theatres has been settled.

Illinois is said to have the best laws in the country in favor of labor on the statute books.

Newspaper exchanges say that the Carnegie Steel Company contemplates employing unionists and recognizing unions, as a result of the disclosures of the Pittsburg investigators. The merchants of that section of the country are loud in their disapproval of the way things have been running. Perhaps the wish is responsible for the references, for Andrew hasn't given out any hint between libraries. There is one thing sure, the disgraceful conditions in Pittsburg and vicinity startled the world, and showed the inconsistency of the "open shoppers" when they had a magnificent chance to make good.

The factional fight in the New Orleans central body is very bitter. Ten more unions are expected to either resign or suffer expulsion within a few days, and the whole controversy will be referred to the American Federation of Labor convention in Toronto.

Philadelphia is another place where the central body has pronounced troubles. Politics is responsible for the situation there.

Judge Seawell decided last Saturday that the Japs would have to obey the law against the use of defective boilers. The lower court so ruled, and the decision went up to the Superior Court.

Jacob Biron of the bakers died on October 16th. He was a native of Austria, sixty-eight years of age.



SOMETHING NEW
Perkins Rubber Heel
WILL NOT SLIP
Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more
Keep your money at home
MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG CLOTHIERS
For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

Rich, mellow, perfectly aged in wood
and very delicately flavored

Old Gilt Edge
Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon

Golden Gate
Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

1089-1091 MARKET ST.
Agents Carhartt Overalls

COMPLETE BEDROOM OUTFIT

FOR

\$65⁰⁰

AND CREDIT

A Little Down and a Little Each Week is all we ask at the Lowest Price Credit House in the City.

Just think of having this beautiful outfit complete in every detail sent to your home for a very little money—and then only a tiny sum each week while you are enjoying the full benefit of its use. It consists of an artistic iron bed, complete with a spring and mattress, strongly built with brass center rail—different colors to select from. Dresser, solid quarter-sawn golden oak or mahogany finish, highly polished, 30x22 bevel plate mirror, serpentine front with Chiffonier to match. Comfortable rocker and chair to match these other pieces. **ALL THIS FOR \$65, ON CREDIT. OTHER ROOMS FURNISHED EQUALLY AS CHEAP.**

By all means visit Newman's Low Price Credit Store before making your purchase—You'll Benefit.

2200-12
Mission Street

Newman's
BUY NOW-PAY LATER

Corner
Eighteenth



The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



KICKS AND KINKS.

I passed through the main office the other day and saw hanging near the door the photograph of the oldest employee in the shop. Just beneath the picture, in the narrow margin of the card mount, was this legend: "Harry Jones, oldest employee in the works of the John Streater Co., born in Wales, September 4, 1843, he never went out on strike."

That's a pretty good record. To be with the same concern for nearly sixty-five years means a good deal both to the firm and to the workman. But I confess that I went away from that photograph with a funny feeling. I am sure that some of the strikes engaged in, in this shop during the past sixty-five years were justifiable—as strikes go, of course. Striking is bad business at best, but once in a while a strike seems necessary. I wondered if that was really the best thing that could be said about a workman. Never a striker! Well, I'm not looking for trouble, but I am more anxious about some other things in connection with my reputation as an American artisan than that I never went out on strike! I'm wondering what kind of a crowd we'd be if we all had the same kind of a record. I wonder, too, how the old man would classify Moses, the strike leader of that bunch of two-million bricklayers who walked out because Pharaoh didn't do the square thing? Of course he couldn't frame Moses' photograph and write that epitaph beneath it, but I guess that Moses wouldn't care very much about that. He did accomplish some other things which probably over-balance the crime of creating a labor fuss down in Egypt. But then Moses never worked for the old man, so it's pretty hard to tell what might have happened on either side.

* * *

There's one thing about the "super" that we admire hugely. He never makes a splurge about "social welfare work." He tries to be decent to the men, doing the square thing about keeping the shop clean and paying fair wages—at least as fair as the trade seems to permit. There probably isn't a man in the shop who feels that he is getting all that is coming to him. But the "super" hasn't introduced any kindergartens or day nurseries, and such like, so that the firm may exploit the fact that they are running an "ideal" shop—as a good business proposition. That sort of thing may be a good advertisement so far as the public is concerned, but our boys would resent anything that seemed in the least like paternalism. Somehow, that's the temper of the American workman. He hates like the mischief to feel that anybody owns him or is trying to baby him.—Rev. Charles Stelzle, in "Letters From a Workman."

THE LABOR PRESS.

It is greatly to be regretted that the support that should be given to the labor press of our country is not in any part as it should be. They are your mouthpieces today; it is through their columns that you are enabled to place before the organized toilers the conditions that confront you, and how many times is the poor editor of a labor press roasted and abused for committing a fancied wrong.

It is high time that the labor press of this country be given a more generous part of our patronage, and that, instead of being knockers by possibly reading a copy borrowed from somebody else, we contribute our little mite financially towards assisting the paper to live and to be in a position to do more good through his columns in defense of those who toil.—From proceedings of International Clerks' Convention.

GROWTH OF SACRAMENTO UNIONS.

By Alfred Dalton, Jr., in Sacramento "Union."

During the last two or three years the membership of the labor unions in this city has increased at a remarkable rate, in several instances the increase amounting to three times what it formerly was.

The halls in the Federated Trades Building are being taxed beyond their capacity, and several of the unions have moved elsewhere, having been compelled, on account of their rapid growth, to find larger quarters.

The increase in the membership of the labor unions is one of the strongest evidences of the rapid growth and prosperity of Sacramento. It proves conclusively that there is something doing; that new industries are being established; that the population is rapidly increasing, and that the business men are enjoying prosperity. The large army of mechanics receiving the highest wages are contributing to the prosperity, as the money they receive is put into circulation, and the merchants, to a great extent, are doing a cash business.

The rapid growth of the labor unions has made it necessary to look for larger and better quarters for meeting places. The old hall which has been occupied for many years has outgrown its usefulness, and can not now accommodate one-half of the organizations.

An effort is being made to erect a five-story building, to be known as Sacramento Labor Temple, at the southwest corner of Eighth and I streets, which lot is owned by the Labor Temple Association, in which all labor organizations may meet, paying a rental therefor, which will bring into the association and stockholders a fair interest. The building, besides offering accommodations to all unions, will contain four stores on the first or ground floor and two floors which will be rented as offices for professional men or others.

The unions and the individual members thereof have shown their confidence in the future of Sacramento by this big undertaking, which when completed will prove a good argument for the prosperity of the city, and for the satisfactory conditions which prevail here between the employer and employee.

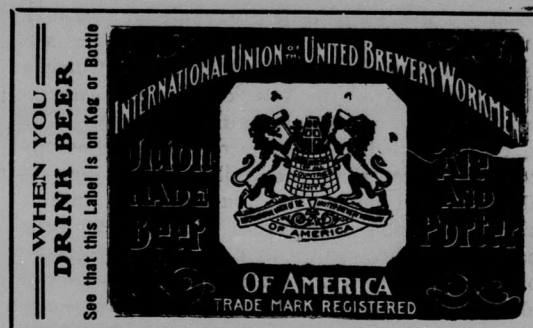
Many of the leading business men of the city have shown their confidence in the effort to erect such a building by subscribing for stock in the Labor Temple Association. The amount of stock which may be disposed of to others than members of labor organizations is, however, limited. The association directors are endeavoring to secure this limited amount from the business men, and further subscriptions from the individual union men, so that work on the temple may be at once inaugurated.

MONEY WELL SPENT.

According to a report made by the trustees of the Frank K. Foster fund, the total receipts for the relief of one of the most brilliant exponents of the cause of organized labor reached a total of \$3,537.47. Of this sum, \$1,863.21 was credited to the Massachusetts state branch of the American Federation of Labor, and \$1,744.47 to Boston Typographical Union, No. 13. McLean Hospital, where Mr. Foster spent his last days on earth, received \$938.75; the funeral expenses were \$232, and the widow received \$2,366.72. Those were the only items of expenditure, the trustees stating that there are no expenses reported for collecting and conducting the fund.

"An aspiration is a joy forever, a possession as solid as a landed estate, a fortune which we can never exhaust and which gives us year by year a revenue of pleasurable activity."—Stevenson.

She: "I can't bind myself until I'm sure. Give me time to decide, and if six months hence I feel as I do now I will be yours." Ardent Adorer: "I could never wait that long, darling. Besides, the courts have decided that dealing in futures without the actual delivery of the goods is gambling pure and simple."



AMERICAN HOTEL

716-722 HOWARD ST., near 3rd

Room with Board, \$7 per week
Room only, \$2.50 per week

Elevators, Steam Heat, Telephones, and Hot and Cold Water in every room

Deutsches Gast Haus Hem för Skandinaver
MUNGER & ZEBERG, Proprietors

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

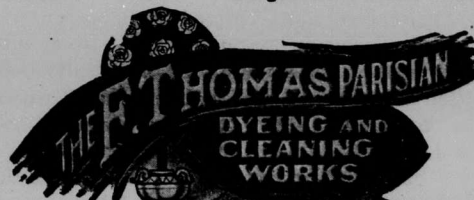


UNION MADE SHOES FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Brockton Shoe Store

1427-1429 Fillmore St.
NEAR ELLIS

Established 853 Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, S. F.
1348 Van Ness Ave., S. F.
1164 Broadway, Oakland

Highest Class Work
Moderate Prices
Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process.

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—Market 1620

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

(Continued from Page 3.)

tion of a contract. They will leave, without notice or consideration, on the slightest provocation. Chinese servants, such of them as there are left, are more generally professional servants, who make the work a permanent business, and expect high wages.

Magnify these conditions indefinitely, and it is not hard to foresee the result of any general admission of immigrants of either race. Chinese will not assimilate with American life, and Americans refuse to assimilate with Japanese. The great danger of the "yellow peril" is its enormous size. With less than two million white men in California, and more than four hundred million Chinese in China, just across the way, the very smallest overflow from that limitless reservoir would swamp our Pacific Coast. If it is impossible for two million white men, in an American state, to enforce American laws on a dwindling few thousand Chinese, American institutions would be simply obliterated by any considerable influx of Chinese. A very few years of unrestricted Chinese immigration would leave California American only in the sense in which Hongkong is English. Fortunately, on this question, American policy is fixed, and is for the present in our hands. China is powerless to protest, whether we deal justly or unjustly, and the dwindling remnant of Chinese present few occasions for personal or diplomatic friction. The Chinese problem is easy, so long as our present policy continues. Under any other policy, it would straightway overwhelm us. No possible immediate industrial demand could justify letting down the bars to Chinese immigration in even the slightest degree. Those industries which cannot be developed and those resources which cannot be exploited without Chinese labor must simply be left undeveloped and unexploited—unless we are willing to sacrifice American civilization permanently to industrial exploitation temporarily, on the whole Pacific Coast. The Chinese problem is approaching its end, unless we reopen it.

The Japanese problem is only beginning, and the end is not wholly within our control. For the present, there are no more Japanese in the country than we can safely utilize, and the number, under the restrictive policy of Japan, appears to be decreasing. This is excellent, so long as it lasts. But it can last, in peace and amity, only so long as Japan wills, and Japanese sensitiveness constantly tends to magnify the smallest provocations into international issues. Industrially we can utilize some Japanese, but internationally, we cannot guarantee even one Japanese against the possible chances of American hoodlumism. With the issue, not probably of peace (for war is the remotest of contingencies), but of amity in the hands of any rowdy boy who chooses to smash a Japanese window, the present Japanese exclusion arrangement is in the unstablest equilibrium. A momentary wave of demagoguery, in Japanese politics, a chance street fight in the San Francisco slums, and the whole agreement might be jeopardized. Then we should be forced to the alternative of Japanese exclusion by our own initiative, with all its difficulties and possibilities of complication.

But let no American who realizes what it would mean to the South to turn back the wheels of history and decree that there should never have been a race problem there, consider for a moment the possibility of importing another and harder one on our Pacific Coast. There is no right way to solve a race problem except to stop it before it begins. Every possible solution of the negro problem is a wrong one, but we can at least let each generation determine which wrong it will commit, and take the consequences, with respect to that permanently impossible problem. No such possibility opens with respect to a race problem where the other race would determine its own view of its own rights, and be backed by a power-

ful and jealous nation in maintaining them. The Pacific Coast is the frontier of the white man's world, the culmination of the westward migration which is the white man's whole history. It will remain the frontier so long as we guard it as such; no longer. Unless it is maintained there, there is no other line at which it can be maintained without more effort than American government and American civilization are able to sustain. The multitudes of Asia are already awake, after their long sleep, as the multitudes of Europe were when our present flood of continental immigration began. We know what could happen, on the Asiatic side, by what did happen and is happening on the European side. On that side we have survived, and such of the immigration as we have not assimilated for the present we know is assimilable in the future. But against Asiatic immigration we could not survive. The numbers who would come would be greater than we could encyst, and the races who would come are those which we could never absorb. The permanence not merely of American civilization, but of the white race on this continent, depends on our not doing, on the Pacific side, what we have done on the Atlantic Coast. For the present, the situation as to both Chinese and Japanese immigration is satisfactory. But to relax the present policy, even for a brief interval, would be to load ourselves with a burden which all eternity could not again throw off and all our vitality could not withstand. There is no other possible national menace at all to be compared with this.

THE ISSUE OF FREE SPEECH.

Philadelphia has installed a "director of public safety." This gentleman's duty is to pass upon the right (!) of a speaker to deliver a lecture. Emma Goldman was obliged to submit her speech to the official, and the latter decided it could not be delivered.

Ben L. Reitman, M. D., who represents Miss Goldman, addressed the following protest to Director Clay:

"I am the representative of the Free Speech Committee and the agent for Miss Emma Goldman, of New York City, and have engaged Odd Fellows' Hall for an address by her on Tuesday evening, September 28th. I have been informed that you will not permit her to speak. This is to give notice to you and to your officers that the Constitution of Pennsylvania provides (Article 1, Section 7) that 'Every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.' You ought to know this fact, but either you do not know it or else you are contemptuous of it. Take notice, therefore, that Miss Goldman will disregard your lawless threats, and will attempt to speak according to announcement. If your officers shall prevent her from speaking I shall hold you civilly responsible for financial damages, and any of your subordinates who shall unlawfully bar access to the hall, or who shall in any unlawful way disturb the proposed meeting, will be held responsible both criminally and civilly. This letter is given to the press in order that the humblest policeman may not be able to plead ignorance of the law."

Director Clay replied that Miss Goldman was liable to incite to riot and disturb the peace. He asked for a copy of the speech that was to be delivered, but was met with a refusal on the ground that unlawful public censorship would not be tolerated.

The case is now in the courts of Philadelphia. No decision had been handed down by the judge, up to October 15th.

The old lady had had a severe illness, and she was relating its vicissitudes to a friend or two in the grocer's shop when the minister came in. "It's only by the Lord's mercy," she piously declared, "that I'm not in heaven tonight."

**The Central Trust Company
Of California**

Chas. F. Leege, Pres. B. G. Tognazzi, Mgr.

CAPITAL PAID IN, \$1,000,000.00**SURPLUS, - - - \$500,000.00****Check Accounts Solicited.**

Interest on Savings Accounts at rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Market and Sansome Streets**BRANCHES:****624 Van Ness Ave. and 3039 Sixteenth Street****Employs Only Union Men in All Its
Departments.****PATRONIZE****Home Industry****DRINK****Wunder Brewing Co's.****Pacific Club Beer****A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled
Quality—Bottled by****Wunder Bottling Co.****Scott and Lombard Streets****Phone West 635****The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the
Union Label on Bottled Beer.****Demand this Label on
all custom-made clothing.****U
N
I
O
N****M
A
D
E
!!****S. N. WOOD & CO.
Union Made Clothing
From Maker to Wearer**

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Mgr

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

**Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
Orders Promptly Attended To****3017 16th St. Branch: 2517 Mission St.
Near Mission St.**

Municipal Ownership

By Edward P. E. Troy.

Under municipal ownership in Great Britain, the unions are recognized and accepted as representing the employees. Organized labor, everywhere, is supported by the cities. A "fair wage" clause is a part of every contract made by them.

Liverpool, in contracting for machinery, buildings, or materials for its tramway, water, light and other departments, provides: "The contractor shall give security and undertake to pay the rate of wages, and observe the hours of labor recognized or agreed upon between the trades unions and the employers in the locality in which the work for carrying out this contract is to be completed." Similar clauses are used by London, Manchester, Birmingham, and all of the municipal-ownership cities of that country.

Statistics reported to the Municipal Tramway Managers' Association, by Manager Alfred Baker, of the Birmingham Tramways, show the effect of municipal ownership on wages. In Manchester, carmen's wages exceed those paid pavers, concrete workers, bricklayers, painters, street sweepers, and many others. The hours of labor per week are fifty-four and fifty-three, respectively. In San Francisco, carmen work ten hours, and receive less per hour than even laborers.

Glasgow, last year, contributed from operating account, \$18,500 to the Tramwaymen's Friendly Society. The tramway department has accumulated a superannuation fund of over \$50,000. Weekly benefits are paid the sick, and the aged and infirm pensioned. Athletic, social and other clubs are also aided. The band received \$342 for musical instruments. Similar expenditures are made by all the other cities.

The United Railroads of San Francisco is a striking example of the methods of private owners of public utilities towards unionism in America. A cruel and bloody war was carried on by that company in 1907 against the carmen, organized labor, and the people of this city. Criminals and murderous thugs were employed as strike-breakers, who shot down men, women and children, peaceably assembled on the streets. Persons were employed to destroy the company's property, to throw chains over its electric wires, break car windows, and to commit other crimes, so that the carmen might be charged with them, as an excuse for bringing troops in our city to shoot down the people.

To sustain the principles of unionism, the working people of San Francisco, and their sympathizers, walked, or paid 10 cents to ride in wagons, over the roughest kinds of pavements. This struggle cost many workingmen and women their health and lives. The company lost \$4,000,000 in car fares, and expended \$2,000,000 for strike purposes. Today, as a result of this, and its expenditure to prevent the conviction of its bribe-giving officials, it is practically bankrupt. Most of its employees receive but a part of their wages on pay-day.

The United Railroads continues its bitter antipathy to unionism. It has discharged employees for eating in restaurants run by, purchasing cigars of, or talking to, former union carmen. Every carman employed by it must sign a contract, of which the following is a part:

"It is further agreed that the party of the first part is not now a member of any division of the Carmen's Union of America, or any similar organization, and will not, during his employment by the United Railroads, join any such organization, without first notifying said company."

Which do the union men of San Francisco believe to be for their best interests, municipal ownership of street railways, and every other public utility, or that by franchise grants they shall be given into the control of the United Railroads and similar corporations?

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.

By Frank Morrison.

The ultimate aim of the labor movement is to establish a condition of society, first, that will insure to each head of a family equal and ample opportunity to secure a livelihood, which will be sufficient to provide his family with the same necessities and luxuries of life enjoyed by any other citizen; second, that will enable him to give to his children an education in what ever direction they may decide to follow, equal to that received by the children of every other member of society.

To enlarge the opportunity to secure employment, the trade unions are advocating and establishing a shorter workday for its members. To insure equal education, the trade unions are endeavoring to secure the enactment of compulsory education laws and child labor laws in every state, territory and province in America, thus withdrawing the children from the factories, mines and workshops.

The trade unions assert that all benefits accruing from the inauguration of labor-saving devices or cheap forms of distribution should be enjoyed equally by all the people, instead of being diverted to the benefit of the few.

The labor movement holds that all people are entitled to partake equally of the joy of living; that a condition that permits part of our people to live in affluence, while another part is compelled to work long hours for meager wages should be abolished; that a condition that furnishes work to only a fraction of the people and leaves another fraction without employment, and helpless for long periods, should be eliminated from our civilization.

Many claim that efforts along that direction are an iridescent dream and cannot be realized for years to come. In my opinion it will come. It is now approaching. It will come with the full awakening of the consciousness of our people; a consciousness which is rapidly growing in strength and power, and is now in abeyance, awaiting the psychological moment when the great vibrating will of all the people has been crystallized into an active and intellectual force that will sweep aside all obstacles that resist its purpose to mete out justice to all mankind and establish among all the peoples of the earth—the Brotherhood of Man.

TRADE-UNION STATISTICS.

A compilation of trade-union statistics in the principal countries of the world places the number of members in good standing at 9,000,000, or 1,000,000 more than last year. Germany contributes a gain of 400,000, which outstrips Great Britain and nearly overtakes the United States. At this time the United States and Canada have about 2,300,000 members, whereas last year Germany had 2,215,000. The unions of Great Britain were credited with a membership of 1,188,000 last year. Five European countries have more trade-union members than the state of New York, but New York outranks Russia, Hungary and Spain, as well as the smaller countries.

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. ***

Free Tickets TO THE LABOR Carnival

¶ Everybody wants to see the Labor Council established in a new home—a building that will be a credit to the new San Francisco.

¶ The big Carnival—October 16th to 24th—is to help the cause along.

¶ We have taken some tickets and invite you to help us use them.

¶ The tickets are yours for the asking. Get some and be sure to go.

STERLING FURNITURE COMPANY

1049 Market Street
Opposite McAllister

CAN'T BUST 'EM OVERALLS & PANTS UNION MADE ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' UNION LABEL

Color
Light
Blue



Demand
It When
Buying

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth St.
Telephone, Market 2853.

WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter.



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1909.

"The gravest dangers are those which present themselves in new forms, against which people's minds have not yet been fortified with traditional sentiments and phrases. The predatory tendency of men to seize upon the fruits of other people's labor is still very strong, and while we have nothing more to fear from kings, we may yet have trouble enough from commercial monopolies and favored industries, marching to the polls their hordes of bribed retainers."—John Fiske.

The convention of the United Textile Workers of America is meeting in Washington, D. C., this week. The shorter workday, legislation for women and children in the various branches of the industry, the creation of a large defense fund, and the increase of the demand for union-label goods, are among the more important subjects discussed.

Be sure and visit the Labor Carnival at Market and Eighth streets. Every trade unionist should see that his dime has been turned in for the fund to erect a labor temple worthy of the movement in the city and county of San Francisco. Excellent entertainment is available for visitors. It behooves friends to rally to the support of the earnest men who have toiled early and late to make the carnival a success.

P. H. Scullin is still busily engaged in promoting his peace association. It is strange that all his efforts for so many years have proved futile. The American Federation of Labor is on record against Mr. Scullin. To preserve peace is a very laudable occupation, but if used as a medium to keep in salary a man who has not made a success of his endeavors, covering a considerable period of time, then it is not so laudable.

William Buckley was paroled by the San Quentin prison directors last Saturday. He will be liberated on November 1st. Governor Gillett has said that a full pardon will be granted within two years. Buckley's health is not good, owing to his long confinement. He will be provided with employment in this city. The evidence clearly shows that a miscarriage of justice would have resulted in the carrying out of the law's mandate.

The decision of a Chicago judge against the ten-hour law for women has aroused opposition all over the country. The Chicago Federation of Labor has decided to appeal to the churches to aid in arousing public opinion in favor of legislation limiting the hours of working women. A splendid decision was handed down by the United States Supreme Court in the Oregon appeal case. Like the Illinois case, the question of limiting working hours for women to ten was before the court. The highest tribunal in the land declared that the welfare of society demanded such laws, and that future generations were concerned in the protection of women.

PREVENTION AS AN INVESTMENT.

Nine fraternal and benefit organizations with a membership of nearly 3,000,000, and three international labor unions, with a membership of over 100,000, have joined the ranks of the fighters against consumption within the last year, according to a statement issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

A year ago only one fraternal organization, the Royal League, and one labor union, the International Typographical Union, maintained institutions for the treatment of their tuberculous members. Since January 1, 1909, the following fraternal and benefit organizations have taken up the consideration of tuberculosis, and in most instances have decided to erect institutions: Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Order of Eagles, Improved Order of Red Men, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Workmen's Circle, Knights of Columbus, and Foresters of America. The international labor unions which have joined the fight against tuberculosis are the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, and the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The Modern Woodmen and the Knights of Pythias have already opened sanatoria for their members who have tuberculosis at Colorado Springs, and East Las Vegas, New Mexico. The Workmen's Circle is about to erect a similar institution at Liberty, N. Y. The Royal League has maintained a sanatorium at Black Mountain, N. C., for three years. The other fraternal organizations mentioned have either appointed commissions to consider the advisability of erecting tuberculosis sanatoria, or are contemplating such action.

The first sanatorium to be erected for the benefit of the laboring men was built by the International Typographical Union in connection with its home at Colorado Springs. The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has recently decided to erect a similar sanatorium, and steps are now being taken to open such an institution. The International Photo-Engravers' Union, while not conducting a sanatorium of its own, pays for the treatment of its tuberculous members in institutions in various parts of the country. The International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is recommending to members that they ally themselves with the various organizations united in the fight against tuberculosis.

All of these fraternal organizations and labor unions are also carrying on campaigns of education among their members. In this way over 3,000,000 men and women are receiving instruction through lectures, through official papers, and by literature expressly prepared showing the dangers and methods of prevention of tuberculosis.

It is a campaign of prevention which will bring to these various fraternal and benefit organizations millions of dollars in the saving of lives and the cutting down of payments for sickness and death resulting from tuberculosis. The recent National Fraternal Congress estimated that 50 per cent of the death losses from tuberculosis could be saved by the various fraternal organizations of the country.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has rendered all assistance possible to these various movements among the labor men and fraternal organizations, and stands ready to co-operate as far as possible with any society of this character.

In San Francisco the local branch of the national association is doing splendid work. Through the generosity of well-to-do and earnest citizens, a clinic for tuberculosis patients is in course of erection. It will be equipped with the most modern medical appliances. Those unable to pay for treatment are given the best of service by doctors and nurses actuated by a love of humanity.

A COMPARISON OF ORGANIZATIONS.

By J. W. Mullen.

The statement is frequently heard that the employee is not as well organized as the employer, and that he is not as capable of maintaining a successful organization as is the employer. Has such a statement any foundation in fact?

It is the opinion of the writer that associations of laboring men are far more successful and effective than are the institutions of employers, and that the wage worker is the superior of the employer in managing and maintaining organization.

In the first place, he is more successful in organizing because the feeling of common interest is stronger in him than it is in the employer. In the second place, he is more able to maintain the organization after it is once established than is the employer, because he has less greed and selfishness to contend with and has a stronger tendency toward brotherhood.

When the employer sees his competitor doing a larger volume of business than he is, the tendency to blame the organization is very strong, and quite commonly leads to disruption. Labor organizations have nothing like this to contend with.

Again, the members of employers' associations are prone to think that their officers are taking advantage of their positions to advance their own business, and this is a very common excuse for breaking away and ultimately ruining the organization. Laboring men have more confidence in their officers and less reason to suspect them.

The members of the employers' societies are always watchful and guarded with one another lest the other fellow gain a knowledge of business secrets and profit thereby. Laboring men have no secrets to hide from brother members, and are therefore enabled to honestly exchange views and derive the benefits which are sure to follow the free, open and honest discussion of any question.

Greed, selfishness, is the germ that prevents the growth of honesty, fairness and brotherhood in the organizations of employers and has been the cause of most of their failures. From this germ labor is comparatively, though not entirely, free.

Labor organizations are formed for the purpose of improving conditions and making life more worth while, and have been very successful in the accomplishment of this purpose. The employers are without any such ennobling cause for their existence, and are therefore frequently rent by contending factions struggling for the mastery in order to gratify the selfish desires of grasping greed.

There should be no attempt to compare the employers' organizations with those of the laboring men, except as to potency, and without regard for their cause for being. The one is instituted for a commendable purpose, the other usually for an undesirable one.

When a man becomes a member of a labor organization, his sense of duty impels him to urge other laboring men to organize, as it is not mere selfishness, but rather adherence to a high principle, involving the uplifting and improvement of all men, which caused him to become a unionist. With the member of an employers' organization it is different, for he joins for a purely selfish purpose, that of personal gain, and with no view to the improvement in conditions for others, only insofar as it will benefit him by so doing. Therefore, very naturally, his organization cannot be as effective or enduring as that of the laboring man; its foundation is weaker and the structure itself cannot be as substantial.

San Francisco has had innumerable instances of employers' organizations, formed for the futile purpose of destroying trade unions, failing to live. The commercial instinct has proved dominant in other cases, and employers have taken advantage of their competitors in order to gain financially.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

Model Pigs of Gum.

One of San Francisco's dailies printed on its editorial page on October 15th the following account of high-society "doings":

"With society on the verge of ennui, or threatened with nervous prostration from lack of change in the different modes of entertainment advanced by the various hostesses, Miss Frances Martin, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Martin, who is to join the debutante band this year, has been given a vote of thanks by her little coterie of intimates, for the originality displayed at her recent dinner party.

"In accordance with her scheme, each player on leaving the dining room was handed two packages of chewing gum, with instructions that it was all to be chewed at once. Following directions, the guests assembled in solemn conclave, and as speech and mastication were out of the question at the same time proceeded to chew with right good will.

"When their chewing gum was reduced to a sufficiently soft and absolutely pliable state, the edict was issued that it was to be removed from the various mouths and molded by the various owners into appropriately shaped pigs. A prize was promised to the most skilled artist in this new line of sculpture."

Then the startled reader learned that the competition waxed hot and furious, that nobody yawned during the evening, and some very commendable pigs were turned out.

This episode is in keeping with the dog dinners of Newport, and illustrates the depth of brain depravity to which some can descend. With all the pressing problems before the public, and the need of intelligent co-operation, it does seem that the leaders (?) of "society" might find something better to do to dispel ennui.

However, there is one source of congratulation, the real workaday pigs stayed away from the Martin dinner.

* * *

Guarantee of Bank Deposits.

The Sacramento "Bee" pays its respects to a local critic on Oklahoma's new banking law in no uncertain tone. The article deserves reprinting:

"The Oklahoma law which guarantees the safety of bank deposits has already made good in two cases in which it had been subjected to trial. The first was that of a comparatively small bank, the other that of an institution whose liabilities footed up \$3,000,000. In the latter instance, three-fourths of the depositors did not even come forward for their money, knowing it was safe and would be refunded to them under the state law whenever they wanted it, and there was absolutely no excitement.

"The San Francisco 'Chronicle' takes the ground that these successful trials of the Oklahoma law are a very bad thing, saying:

"That these two cases have been successfully dealt with all the more inflame the people, almost wholly ignorant of finance, to demand in their states the enactment of a law which is not merely unjust, but grotesquely unsound and unwise."

"And then the 'Chronicle' goes on to say that some day a panic will come and the solvent banks will be unable to save the wild-cat ones, and will go down with them.

"Is it more likely that the more the Oklahoma law is tried, the less wild-catting will there be in banking; that, knowing the penalty to themselves, the reliable banks, which practically have the power if they pull together, will see that unsafe banks are gradually weeded out; that bank commissioners will be composed of men experienced in the banking business, and not of guerrilla politicians—men who will be as drastic in their treatment of negligence or criminality in banks as they would be if it crept into their own

business; that bank examiners will be men who will delve deep into the foundation of all banks, and who will not be wined and dined by bankers, and take their word for everything; that the enactment of the Oklahoma law in any state would be a practical guarantee that all banking would be safer?

"It is not likely that the reliable banks in Oklahoma will neglect to make use of that \$3,000,000 failure, and to take provisions that would render a repetition thereof most unlikely.

"The longer the Oklahoma law is tried, the safer will banking be in Oklahoma; the better will it be for all properly-conducted banks.

"All these banks receive inestimable benefits from the people. It is no more than justice that they should be required to guarantee back to the people the safety of the banking system. Not only that, but such enforced guarantee by a state will be found in the long run to be the very best thing for every reliable bank."

* * *

"Crimes of Sugar."

The magazines of the United States do splendid service in exposing the crimes of industrialism. Their power in this respect cannot be overestimated. They have natural advantages—the ability to reach a wide circle of readers, no fear of advertisers' wrath, and the knowledge that the more accurate and forcible the articles, the greater the prestige.

In "Hampton's Magazine" for October is the first of a series of articles exposing the sugar trust.

"Compared to the sugar trust, Standard Oil is a benefactor to the public," says Judsen C. Welliver, the writer of the articles. "The Rockefeller oil trust takes American raw materials, turns them into a vast variety of finished products, supplies the American market with them, and then sells a huge surplus abroad. It dominates, in the name of American industry and commerce, a world-wide field. In the largest way it is a contributor to national wealth, prosperity, trade.

"The sugar trust reverses all this. It is merely a favored broker in foreign goods. To protect that brokerage and maintain its monopoly, it stifles American industry. It seized control of the American beet-sugar industry when that industry promised such expansion as in time would supply the American market, and since then its policy has been to use beet sugar, not for the legitimate purpose of industrial development, but to shield the trust's monopoly of refining foreign-made sugar."

Mr. Welliver intends to show how this trust sends abroad more good American money each year than any other industry in the land.

Each person in the United States eats about eighty pounds of sugar per year, and, under the system of "protection" which the trust has imposed in order that it may live and fatten, it appears that sugar costs the people about \$140,000,000 per more more than it would if this protection were abolished.

* * *

Monterey's Citizens Oppose Asiatics.

The Monterey County Chamber of Commerce, having taken the initiative in the movement to supplant Japanese labor with white labor, proposes, with the assistance of the farmers and business men generally, to conduct the campaign for the preservation of California as a white man's country to a successful issue.

A meeting was held on October 7th to discuss the problem. Two committees were appointed—one to solicit subscriptions in order to secure information, and the other to ascertain how many farmers would displace their Japanese help with white men. There was unanimity of opinion on the importance of dispensing with unreliable Asiatic labor, and the condition of states using white help was favorably commented upon.

THE UNION LABEL AND THE FARMERS.

For the first time in the history of the Women's Union Label League, National President Anne Fitzgerald spoke at the recent convention of the Farmers' National Co-Operative and Educational Union. This alliance represents something like three millions of people. Anne Fitzgerald writes in the league journal as follows:

"For the opportunity of presenting the union-label idea to the farmers' representatives we owe our gratitude to Local No. 237 of Birmingham, Ala., who, but young in years, is composed of earnest women, with forethought and foresight, seeing this great opportunity of reaching this vast multitude of people, many of them knowing little or anything of trades unions or the union label. Local No. 237 extended me an invitation to be its guest and represent our organizations in the Farmers' National convention.

"It is freely admitted by all that the work of the Farmers' Union, in the six years that it has been organized, has done more for the benefit of the American farmers than the combined accomplishments of all previous organizations. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union embodies all of the virtues of the Alliance and none of its weaknesses, and is following closely along the broad and successful road so long pursued by trades unions.

"And this being true, it is little wonder that the growth of the Farmers' Union has been unprecedented. What has been accomplished by being at that convention is not apparent at the present time. But to note how closely each fraternal delegate who was there to speak for labor was followed by the farmers' delegates is significant. Many of the delegates admitted it was the first time they understood trade unionism and the value of the union label.

"Just think what it would mean to the trade unions of the country if the purchasing power of that great organization of farmers could be directed in the interest of organized labor! I look forward to the time when not alone the trade unionist and his family, but the organized farmers of this great country, will refuse to buy any commodity that does not bear the union label. And when the toilers and the tillers unite in their demands, I believe there are some people who today feel that it is unnecessary to handle the product of organized labor, will be forced to take notice. And let us hope the day is not far distant.

"It was not alone the trades unions and the Farmers' Union that showed a spirit of co-operation, but the same spirit extended to the women in the various trade-union auxiliaries of the city of Birmingham. When they united in holding a reception for the visiting ladies attending the Farmers' National convention, I assure you that that reception was one that the union women of that city may well feel proud.

"However, the success of united effort on this occasion demonstrates conclusively that by closer affiliation of all trade-union auxiliaries our movement would be of greater advantage and helpfulness to all concerned.

"Instead of confining our work to the advancing of one particular label, for instance, our influence could be extended in the interest of all labels and working cards."

"It seems to me that the shortest way to check the darker forms of deceit is to set watch more scrupulous against those which have mingled, unregarded and unchastised, with the current of our life. Do not let us lie at all. Do not think of one falsity as harmless, and another as slight, and another as unintended. Cast them all aside; they may be light and accidental, but they are an ugly soot from the smoke of the pit for all that; and it is better that our hearts should be swept clean of them, without over-care as to which is largest or blackest."—Ruskin.

Labor Council—Alameda County

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 18, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President William Spooner presiding. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials—Typographical Union—D. H. Hopkins, vice S. J. Mathews, resigned. Ordered seated.

K. A. Millican, president Alameda County Society Prevention of Tuberculosis, was introduced. He gave a very interesting talk on the subject, and invited the Council to attend a mass meeting of the society, to be held at Chabot Observatory, on the evening of October 29th. Council accepted invitation.

Communications—From United Shoe Workers of America, complaining of action of International Boot and Shoe Workers; referred to Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. From Garment Workers of San Francisco, calling attention to label, and requesting union men to call for same; ordered placed on blackboard of Council.

Bills—Business representative's salary, \$30; janitor, \$8. Ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Cooks and Waiters—Have trouble with International, asked if Council could hold money as per capita to International in escrow until trouble could be settled; referred to executive board for decision as to legality of such action. Bakery Salesmen and Drivers—Difficulty with Golden Sheaf Bakery, Berkeley, had been settled, firm had signed agreement. Bakers—Label has been adopted by San Francisco and Oakland unions, they would now have same on all bread made under fair conditions.

Report of Committees—Executive—Recommended that committee of three be appointed to arrange for mass meeting for John Sandgren, representative of Swedish labor unions to United States; concurred in. Chair appointed Bros. Andrews, Sefton and Thompson. Recommended that fines assessed against unions refusing to obey referendum vote of Central Labor Council to parade last Labor Day be collected in accordance with section 46, page 17, of constitution, and that delinquent unions failing in this, the provisions of section 50, page 18, be invoked. Action was ordered postponed one week, and was made a special order for 9 o'clock. Recommended that representatives of Tailors' and Moving Picture Operators' Unions appear before executive board, and show cause why more aggressive action against Pike Woolen Mills, Bijou, Dream and Marlowe Theatres, is not prosecuted, failure on their part to make proper showing will necessitate a recommendation that places named be taken from "we don't patronize list" of Council; concurred in. Recommended that the parcel delivery firm of French & Peterson be placed on "we don't patronize list" of Council, as per request of Teamsters' Local, No. 70; concurred in. Recommended that request of Local Joint Board of Cooks and Waiters and Bartenders, that the "Forum Cafe" be placed on "we don't patronize list," be laid over for one week.

Report of Business Representative—Boot and Shoe Workers, employed by Cahn, Nickelsburg, are on strike; union was now amalgamated with unions of San Francisco; had offered to assist in any way possible. Had assisted organizer of bakers in trying to unionize drivers employed by Cape Ann and Imperial bakeries; believed they would soon join No. 102. Report accepted.

Resolutions favoring proposed action of Board of Health in appointing an inspector of meat, and condemning the attitude of Butchers' Exchange in said matter, were read, and endorsed by Council. President Spooner appointed Bros. Andrews, Sefton and Thompson a committee to present the resolutions to City Council, and to

further the same before a meeting of said body.

Report on Result Laundry was made by F. C. Joslyn. He stated that business was increasing every week, and that if union men would assist, as they should, the laundry would be a complete success.

Bros. Thompson, Brush and Cronin gave notice of a grand joint ball, to be given by Teamsters' Locals, Nos. 10 and 298, and requested delegates to Council and members of affiliated unions to assist in making same a success.

Moved and carried that a proposed labor carnival for purpose of raising money to form a nucleus for the erection of a labor temple be referred to executive board.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—Read and accepted.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned at 9:55 p. m.

A. M. THOMPSON, Secretary.

BONE GRAFTING SUCCESSFUL.

For the first time in California's history, a dog's bone has been successfully grafted into a human leg. Joseph P. Riley, of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, had been suffering from a compound fracture of the leg for three months. A number of surgeons consulted and decided that amputation was necessary, with but one chance left to save the leg—to graft a dog's bone to fill the two-inch space. Dr. Arthur B. Nelson, assisted by Dr. A. H. White, performed this serious operation successfully, and now they have assurance of the patient's complete recovery. Mr. Riley is under the care of the North American Hospital Association, which institution the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union endorsed unanimously at a recent meeting, after a careful investigation of the different hospital associations of San Francisco. ***

Orpheum.

The Orpheum's program for next week maintains the highest standard of vaudeville. Mlle. Bianci, who with her company of terpsichorean artists head the bill, is the leading exponent of the classic dance in Europe. Hal Godfrey and his company will present the diverting skit "A Very Bad Boy." Keno, Walsh and Melrose, famous comedy gymnasts, will appear in "The Revolving Arch." "General" Edward La Vine, a unique comedy juggler, will present "The Man Who Has Soldiered All His Life." Next week will be the last of Howard and Howard, Martinette and Sylvester, "The Boys With The

Chairs," Ballerini's Canine Tumblers and George Bloomquest in his merry farce "Nerve." A new series of motion pictures will conclude.

Smoke blue-label cigars—they are the best.

Home Phone "M" 1919

Pacific Phone Market 109

Charles H. J. Truman

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

1919 Mission St., San Francisco

Between Fifteenth and Sixteenth



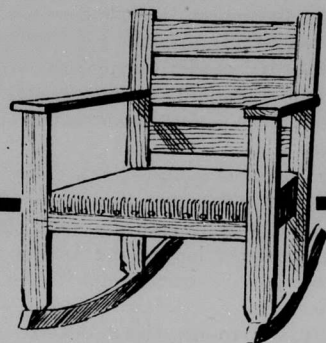
Sorensen Co.

Reliable Jewelers and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

James A. Sorensen 715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
Free and True.
14K, 18K, 22K
WEDDING RINGS All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.



Mission Rocker, \$3.25

The price \$3.25 is very low, if it were any lower you wouldn't consider it. But come and see, you'll be surprised. Solid oak, weathered finish. Seat upholstered in leatherette. Two patterns, one as pictured, the other with back panels up and down. CASH OR CREDIT.

Eastern Outfitting Co.

A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE

1017 MARKET ST. JUST ABOVE 6TH

NOW! ALL TOGETHER UNION MEN

Be steadfast to your cause—pull together and all your aims and desires can easily be accomplished.

Now don't forget that we have always been, and are still CHAMPIONS OF UNIONISM.

All of our garments are made in our own sanitary shops by the most skilled and highest paid UNION mechanics, yet our prices are no higher than those of a non-union firm.

We are
Pioneers
of this
Label



Kelleher & Browne
* THE IRISH TAILORS *
7th Street below Market
"Our Reputation Is Behind Every Suit"



MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

Notice.

The regular monthly meeting of the union (adjourned from October 14, 1909), will be held on Thursday, October 28, 1909, in the headquarters (Orpheus Hall), at 1 p. m., sharp.

To be acted on: 1. Report of the committee on advisable price-list revision.

At the board meeting, held on Monday, October 18th, President Harry Menke presiding, Messrs. C. G. Basile and C. Cochran were admitted to membership by initiation, and P. T. Schwert of Local No. 12, Sacramento, A. M. Gilbert of Local No. 50, St. Joseph, E. Gulde of Local No. 264, San Rafael, E. R. Gottwald of Local No. 333, Eureka, and E. P. Drake of Local No. 426, Tonopah, were admitted to membership on transfer. Mr. L. S. Shrimplin of No. 153, San Jose, was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U. Applications for membership were received from Miss H. Bjorman, F. Lofaso, C. Damosso, E. M. Hunt, M. Pagnini, G. S. Reek, J. H. Rogers and T. Rieger, and were laid over one week.

The following-named members have been reinstated to membership in good standing: H. Auerbach, E. L. Camp, F. W. Edwards, G. R. Kaufman, E. L. Matthews, R. Miranda, G. M. Peralta, Sr., Mrs. E. Orchard, F. Runkel, Miss F. Tice, P. Thereux, E. F. Webb, N. L. Williams and R. J. Whitney.

Mrs. C. Schade and H. Schade of Local No. 76, Seattle, also G. M. Peralta, Sr., of No. 47, Los Angeles, have resigned through withdrawal of transfer cards. Miss I. Franklin has been erased from the roll of membership in accordance with the requirements of Federation law, due to action of Local No. 47 of Los Angeles.

Members are herewith notified not to contract for or accept engagements at Levy's Cafe, Los Angeles, California, until further notice. Formal notice has been received from Local No. 47 of Los Angeles, that Federation members have been locked out of the above-named cafe, and that non-members have been secured instead, commencing October 14th.

The quarterly meeting of the union, held on October 14th, was very well attended, a noticeably large number of members residing in Alameda county being in attendance. President Harry Menke presided, and the proceedings proved unusually interesting. Reports were submitted by the board of directors, recording secretary, financial secretary, and treasurer, and were accepted. The auditing committee submitted the following report:

"San Francisco, October 13, 1909.

"Members of the M. M. P. U.: We, the undersigned, your auditing committee, have examined the books and vouchers of the secretaries and treasurer, and find them correct. Respectfully,
(Signed) "LEO BRUCK,
"J. F. WILSON,
"J. D. HYNES."

The general committee in charge of arrangements for the music festival and picnic, of July 29th, submitted a final report, showing a net gain of approximately \$160. Statement was made that a number of members had failed to make returns on tickets forwarded to such members, also that tickets had been returned to the committee from unknown sources. The committee recommended that members to whom tickets had been forwarded, and who had not made return therefor, be charged for such tickets in their respective accounts with the organization. The committee's report was accepted, recommendations concurred in, and the committee discharged with the thanks of the meeting.

A plan was presented to the notice of members

present by a committee appointed to investigate and make report whereby Local No. 6 might initiate a movement to play voluntary concerts for the entertainment of the inmates of all charitable institutions in the jurisdiction. The details of the plan were carefully considered, and voted upon in sequence, and after some amendment, adopted by virtually unanimous vote. Owing to the close approach of the holiday season and the new year, and termination of the period determined upon for above voluntary playing (September 15-October 15), it is unlikely that the adopted plan can be put into execution this year. This fact will, however, permit of the project being approached and carried out with the greater thoroughness and success in 1910, on account of the time the committee in charge will have wherein to make all arrangements incident to the project.

The proposed constitutional amendment providing that members residing in Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley would vote at the Oakland branch headquarters, on the occasion of the annual election of officers of the M. M. P. U., was discussed at considerable length, and defeated owing to failure to obtain the required two-thirds majority required by law. The proposed amendment relating to the enlargement of the election board was withdrawn by general consent, as its necessity had been contingent upon the adoption of the law requiring that members residing in Alameda county would vote in Oakland.

President Menke has appointed Messrs. A. Apel, H. von der Mehden, E. A. Platt, G. W. Lerond and W. H. Calverd as the nominating committee, charged with the duty of reporting nominations of officers to serve during 1910 to the regular November meeting of the union. Thereafter, any member may become a candidate for any office by written petition presented to the secretary not later than the first Thursday in December (December 2d). For the information of members, and with due regard and consideration for the nomination committee, the law above referred to is herewith quoted:

"By written petition presented to the secretary not later than the first Thursday in December, and signed by not less than twenty-five members in good standing, any member may become a candidate for office."

Owing to the time consumed in the determination of other questions, the meeting of October 14th was unable to consider the report of the committee on advisable price-list revision. Action on the report was postponed to October 28th, at 1 p. m. Members that can conveniently do so, are invited to be in attendance, as it is rumored that various recommendations of the committee are of a most interesting nature.

Henry Auerbach, the cornetist, will be back in San Francisco from New York City, in about a month. Henry's friends, and the membership in general, are advised that he has some wonderful things to recount relative to conditions of the profession in New York City. "Never again," will about convey Henry's idea of the advisability of quitting San Francisco in the future.

Mr. H. Hancock, a member of Local No. 311,

of Wilmington, Delaware, is reported playing week of October 10-16 at the Garrick Theatre.

Mr. Eugene Arriola, Jr., of the Techau Tavern Orchestra, is the proud father of a baby girl, born to the parents on Saturday morning, October 16th. Mr. Arriola accepts the numerous congratulations of his associates with unfeigned satisfaction and undoubtedly realizes his added importance in the community.

MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY.

The regular quarterly meeting of the society (postponed from last Thursday), will be held at 68 Haight street next Thursday, October 28th, at 12:30 p. m. Nomination and election of officers for the ensuing year will take place at this meeting.

FERRER DEMONSTRATION.

A mass meeting of protest against the execution of Francisco Ferrer by the Spanish government will be held at the City Hall Plaza next Sunday afternoon, October 24th. Prominent speakers in English, French, Italian, and Spanish will discuss the situation developed by the martyrdom of Professor Ferrer. Attorney Austin Lewis, Geo. Speed, Selig Schulberg, and other speakers will take part.

New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America. Week beginning this Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

MILE. BIANCI in her repertory of Classical and Novelty Dancing; HAL GODFREY & CO.; KENO, WALSH and MELROSE; "GENERAL" EDWARD LA VINE; HOWARD and HOWARD; MARTINETTE and SYLVESTER; BALLERIN'S CANINE TUMBLERS; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—Great Success GEORGE BLOOMQUEST & CO., in "NERVE."

Evening Prices 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

The Denver House

221 Third Street, San Francisco

A. LUNGREN, Manager

400 Rooms, Electric Lights, Call Bells, Hot and Cold Water. Rooms 35c to 50c per day; \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week. Phone KEARNY 3373.

Denver Baths

225 Third Street, San Francisco

Baths 25 cents. 75 private tubs, with separate apartments for ladies. UNION BATH HOUSE. Laundry Office. Phone KEARNY 3373.

ROLKIN & SHARP, Proprietors.

Brooklyn Hotel

365-373 First St., San Francisco
Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c. Free Bus Chas. Montgomery

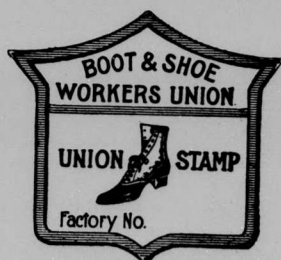
UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union



246 SUMMER STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 15, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., Vice-President Schilling in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—President Kelly absent, Delegate Roche appointed vice-president, pro tem. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials — Blacksmiths' Helpers — Gerald Baskett, vice Theo. Kettleston. Newspaper Solicitors—J. O'Connor, vice J. Moran. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Machinists', No. 68, and Stereotypers', No. 29, enclosing donations for box makers and sawyers. From Musicians, No. 6, and City Front Federation, pledging donations for the organization of migratory workers. From the A. F. of L., notification of action relative to Electrical Workers' Union, No. 633.

A communication from the Metal Trades Council of Cleveland, O., notifying this Council that all trades were on strike in the factory of the Loew Manufacturing Company, and requesting assistance in this city. Moved that the secretary be instructed to comply with the request; carried.

Delegates from the Post Office Clerks' Union, No. 2, introduced two resolutions, one for the eight-hour day and the other thirty days' vacation in the Post Office department. On motion, both resolutions were adopted and the secretary was instructed to communicate with California senators and congressmen and request their assistance thereon.

Reports of Unions—Box Makers—Reported that they are on strike seven and one-half months, and request financial assistance. Pile Drivers—Conditions good all over the country. Stablemen—Will contribute one cent a member per month for organizing migratory workers; donated \$10 to Swedish strikers; J. Chas. Green Co. stables unionized. Musicians—Are donating to box makers; will assist organization of migratory workers; are co-operating with carnival committee in plans to hold musical concert. Horse Shoers—Have settled differences with the Woodlawn Stables; donated \$10 to box makers. Sailors—Have purchased \$75 worth of carnival tickets; will contribute one cent per member, according to representation, per month, for organization of migratory workers; have sent \$200 to Swedish strikers; donated \$4031 to strikers on the Great Lakes. Waiters—Reported progress on unionizing Cosmos restaurant.

Executive Committee—Reported that it had heard the complaint of newspaper solicitors relative to their inability to obtain definite settlement with Newspaper Publishers' Association of California. The committee recommended that the Council instruct the secretary to communicate with the Publishers' Association, and insist that a settlement of this matter be had at the earliest possible moment; concurred in. On the complaint of the Cemetery Employees' Union against Holy Cross Cemetery the committee submitted the following recommendation: "We recommend that this Council sustain and approve the priority rule now a law of the Cemetery Employees' Union, and that the Rev. P. W. Riordan be so advised; but that this ruling is to apply only to reductions in the working force." Moved to concur in the recommendation; carried. On the above recommendation, Rev. Father Ramm, representing the Archbishop, was granted the privilege of the floor. He stated that he believed that the rule was not equitable, and would not work out to the best interest of both parties in interest. Bro. I. A. Sullivan, business agent of the union, was also granted the privilege of the floor to explain the cemetery employees' side of the case, and submitted evidence as to violations of the working rules and

discriminations in that cemetery. A motion that the Council go into executive session was lost.

On the request of Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26, for a boycott on the Hayes Park Laundry, the committee recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Hayes Park Laundry; concurred in. They further recommended that Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26, be advised insofar as is possible eliminate Sunday work in this and other laundries, except in cases of great emergency, and that the union be advised to negotiate with owners of fair laundries, already having contractual relations with them, to this end; concurred in.

The complaint of the Hackmen's Union was laid over for one week to permit a committee from the union to appear before the committee.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Carnival Committee—Progressing nicely; hope that every delegate and trade unionist will put their shoulder to the wheel to make the Carnival a success.

Unfinished Business—There being only one nominee for delegate to the A. F. of L. convention, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Council for Delegate Kelly. The chair declared Bro. Kelly duly elected delegate to the A. F. of L. convention.

Moved to allow delegate \$8 per day, railroad fare and sleeper; carried. Moved to advance Delegate Kelly the sum of \$400; carried.

New Business—Delegate Nolan stated that his union had again requested its delegates to bring up the question of installing blackboards in all of the halls to print the unfair list of the Council thereon.

Moved that the secretary be instructed to have blackboards placed in all of the halls for this purpose, with the permission of the Hall Association; carried; 32 in favor, 2 against.

Receipts—Stationary Firemen, \$12; Stage Employees, \$4; Bookbinders, \$6; Waiters, \$20; Newspaper Solicitors, \$4; Cemetery Employees, \$4; Machinists, \$20; Photo-Engravers, \$4; Electrical Workers, No. 151, \$8; Waitresses, \$50; Stereotypers, \$4; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$8; Baggage Messengers, \$8; Garment Workers, \$10; Garment Cutters, \$6; Stable Employees, \$8; Coopers, No. 65, \$6; Cracker Bakers, \$4; Rammermen, \$2; Pile Drivers, \$6; Boiler Makers, No. 205, \$4; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$8; Bottle Caners, \$2. Total, \$212.

Expenses—Secretary, \$30; postage, \$5; messenger fee, \$1.50; stenographer, \$20. Total, \$56.50.

Adjourned at 11 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

Fifty thousand small folders were distributed during Portola week, calling attention to our Japanese question and to the seriousness of the situation confronting us.

Large 8-sheet posters are being displayed throughout the city, and it is our intention to take every advantage of the opportunity to acquaint the general public with the dangers of Japanese competition and immigration, and with the only efficient remedy for the relief of the working people.

A communication just received from Watsonville indicates that a small but active anti-Jap Laundry League has been organized there, and from the communications of inquiry we have received we expect leagues to be organized shortly throughout the entire state, and as far north as Seattle.

Visitors are expected during the Festival from Seattle, Sacramento, Stockton and Fresno, and efforts will be made, through the representatives of interior cities not already organized, to spread our movement as much as possible.

NOTES FROM THE MAILERS.

George Barry, of the "Post" chapel, is the proud father of a beautiful baby girl, born on October 11th. Mother and daughter are getting along splendidly.

Arthur Berliner and L. E. Giller have just returned from Southern California, where they spent their vacation.

Edward F. Campbell, formerly of this city but now connected with No. 9, of Los Angeles, arrived here last Saturday, accompanied by his wife. They came to enjoy the Portola festivities. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell attended the Orpheum as guests of the Mailers' Outing Club; two boxes were reserved for the party.

The Artist: "So you refused him?" The Visitor: "I did—he has a past." The Artist: "But a man can always blot out his past." The Visitor: "Maybe, but he can't use me for a blotter."

Hansen & Elrick

Furnishers and Hatters

NOW AT

353 MONTGOMERY ST.
1105 FILLMORE ST.



WHY NOT GET

QUALITY

when it costs no more?

UNION MADE

Suits

Overcoats

Rain Coats

\$15 to \$25

WALLENSTEIN & FROST

824 MARKET STREET opp. 4th

Patronize

Home Industry

and wear

Union Hats

LUNDSTROM HATS

ARE MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO
BY UNION MEN.

Four Stores:

1178 Market Street

64 Market Street

605 Kearny Street

2640 Mission St.

For Women in Union and Home

The decision in England that after next March maternity nurses generally should not be allowed to practice without certificates is a notable advance in methods of dealing with infant mortality. The superstitions and unhygienic customs connected with birth die harder than any others, and attempts to meet them have often been too "official" and too little adapted to local conditions to make much headway against unheard-of ignorance. Too often poor mothers wish their children to die—a wish greatly strengthened by the prospect of consequent insurance money; from sheer ignorance, too, children are allowed to grow up blind or with feeble sight. The recommendations of the report as to certificate midwives would make it to the interest of the midwife to preserve life, while not necessarily depriving the mothers of the assistance of those they know and trust.

Milwaukee has raised the teachers' salaries fifteen per cent. This was made possible by a bill passed by the legislature this year increasing the money available for school purposes from three and a half to four mills for the next two years, and to four and a half mills thereafter. Butte, Mont., has raised the teachers' salaries, from the second to the eighth grades inclusive, \$10 a month.

Nellie Robinson, one of the most successful lawyers in Cincinnati, finds time to interest herself in hunting work for unemployed women, and has been so successful in this that employment agencies lodged a formal protest. She charges no fees, her object being to help deserving women. First of all, she requires detailed information about the person seeking a position, and also of the prospective employer. With many reports before her she selects two names, weighs the chances of satisfaction on both sides, and it is seldom she errs in judgment. Miss Robinson is an eloquent pleader in court, and now so many unemployed women are applying to her it is with difficulty she attends to her practice.

South Carolina allows children of any age to be worked all night in mills and factories, provided they go to school during July, August and September, when it is too hot to learn anything.

Women trade unionists of Chicago will "stump the state" in furtherance of a plan to bring about the enactment of a law in Illinois making eight hours the maximum time for daily toil by women engaged in gainful occupations. Announcement to this effect was made by officials of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League. The plan is an outcome of the recent convention of the National Women's Trade Union League in Chicago, during which an eight-hour law for women was strongly advocated. Appeals for co-operation will be made at union labor meetings in various cities and whenever an opportunity affords public meetings will be addressed. An appeal also will be made to members of women's clubs. It is expected that substantial progress will be made in this way toward influencing the next legislature to place an eight-hour law for women on the statute books.

Trade unions have done a splendid work for women. Each large city can tell its own tale of increased wages, shortened hours, and especial care given to sanitary surroundings. This being the case, it behooves women to do all they can to advance the interests of organized labor. Every time a woman calls for the union label on a garment, assistance is rendered those of the weaker sex working at that vocation, and this example covers all other occupations.

Miss Jane Wright of Cincinnati has been elected to take charge of the art library of Princeton University. She was librarian at the Cincinnati Art Museum and resigned to go to Princeton.

INSURANCE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

In England there is pronounced interest taken in the problem of unemployment. The thousands out of work have accentuated the normal distress, and the discussion on insurance against such a condition somewhat naturally attracts attention.

Consul-General John L. Griffiths of London reviews the proposition as follows:

"Whether or not the effort to make such insurance compulsory by parliamentary enactment as to certain industries will be successful cannot now be foretold, but it is evident that an earnest effort will be made to secure the passage of such a law. The proposed legislation, as recently outlined by the president of the British Board of Trade, will embody these three cardinal features—it will be compulsory, contributory and specialized as to different groups of trades.

"It is claimed that the futility of voluntary schemes of insurance against unemployment have been caused by the fact that the majority of those interested in such scheme have been themselves out of employment, and consequently unable to make the necessary payments. Contributions from employer and employee are regarded as essential in order to secure stability and permanence to the undertaking, and it is believed that the wage-earner, with the assurance that he will be provided for in a time of misfortune and distress, will be less inclined to engage in strikes, and that a larger measure of peace will be thereby obtained for the industrial world.

"The division into trades, it is urged, will solidify the interest of employers and employees, and if there should be a depression in one trade the scale of contributions or allowances could be changed without affecting other industries.

"The trades of building, shipbuilding, engineering, construction work generally and vehicle-making have been subject in the past to the most serious fluctuations, and it is in these trades that the insurance against unemployment will be first made applicable. One-third of all the employees in the United Kingdom in what may be called purely industrial occupations are engaged in these trades.

"It is intended, if the law is enacted and proves effective, to enlarge its scope from time to time so as to include other trades, giving the preference to those trades in which it may be inferred from past experience that frequent, violent and sustained depressions are most apt to occur. It is expected that the contributions required from the state, the employer and the worker will be about 5 cents a week each. The amount paid by the wage-earner will be stamped weekly upon his insurance card. This card will also show the weekly contribution by the employer.

"The labor exchanges and the insurance against unemployment will be closely associated, and through this co-operation it is anticipated that the disturbances which now agitate the labor market through a superabundance of workers in certain trades or in certain localities and a scarcity in others will be largely avoided.

"The wage-earner, when out of employment, must report to the nearest labor exchange, and through it an effort will be made to find work for him. He will be paid nothing out of the insurance fund during the first week that he is unemployed, upon the assumption that he has probably saved enough to tide him over that short interval. If work is secured for him he must accept the employment, unless he can furnish a satisfactory reason for not doing so to a committee composed of employers and employees which will be constituted to decide the contention. If he is willing to work and employment for him cannot be found, then he is to receive ordinarily \$1.92 per week for fifteen weeks if employment is not secured during that period, or for a longer period (but in no event to exceed

twenty weeks) if he receives a smaller weekly benefit.

"If he makes an application a second time, he must contribute to the insurance fund for a longer period than the first time. The original period during which he must contribute to the fund before he can receive insurance benefits would probably be eight months, and the second or third periods, if he should make three applications in all for employment, would be progressively longer. The insurance scheme, it will be thus seen, is not intended for the benefit of men habitually or chronically out of work, but for the steady and industrious wage-earner who temporarily has no employment.

"It is estimated that the contribution to the insurance fund by an employer of 500 men would not exceed \$1,200 or \$1,450 a year. Arrangements, it is suggested, should be made to enable individuals or associations of workmen who are not employed in the insured trades to insure against unemployment through the Government voluntarily, but in such cases the terms of the insurance would not be as favorable to the employee as if he were engaged in one of the compulsory trades.

"The proposed legislation has met with a varying reception from the large employers of labor and from the trade unions, some approving and others condemning it; but it cannot be said as yet that there are any indications of organized and general opposition to the proposal of insurance against unemployment from either of these sources."

A general strike of 7,000 neckwear workers has been called in New York, as a protest against intolerable conditions. Many victories have been reported.

Children's Account

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

(The German Bank.)
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital	\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....	\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	\$1,504,498 68
Deposits June 30, 1909	\$36,793,234 04
Total Assets	\$39,435,681 38

Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good-fellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.



SEE that the Barten-
der who waits on
you wears one of these
Buttons. Color: Oct.,
White on Orange.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
(172) Automatic Printing Co., 422 Sacramento.
(48) Baldwin & McMahon, 166 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & Mcready, 513 1/2 Octavia.
(99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern Ave.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(176) California Press, 50 Main.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) *Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
(157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(178) Dickinson & Faist, 1442 O'Farrell.
(179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfield Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) *Halle R. H., 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
(168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
(175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
(174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(208) *Neubarth, J. J., Fifteenth and Mission.
(43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth St.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
(61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(10) *Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(187) *Town Talk, 88 First.

- (210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 130 Kearny.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloy, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(10) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
(133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(52) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 509 Sansome.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 655 Market.
(32) San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston, San Jose.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(30) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
(40) Sutter Engraving Co., 420 J. Sacramento.
(53) Tribune Publishing Co., 8th and Franklin, Oakland.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.
(42) Yosemite Engraving Co., 1918 Center, Berkeley.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.
Sunset Publishing House, Commercial and Battery.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Avenue.
Crescent Feather Co., Nineteenth and Harrison.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Sutro Baths.
United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- All 10-cent Barber Shops.
American Fuel Co.
Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Douglas Shoes.
Eagle Box Factory.
French & Peterson, Parcel Delivery.
Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
Marshall, Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.
Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market St. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Sunday's special meeting was well attended. A masterly address was delivered by International President James M. Lynch. He spoke for over one hour and a half, describing the advances of the International Typographical Union during recent years, and delving into printer history generally. Mr. Lynch told of the inauguration of the eight-hour day throughout the jurisdiction, and outlined his policy on other questions of interest.

No. 21 looked after its guest in true western style. A Dutch treat was given on Thursday night of last week. During the afternoon Mr. Lynch met the local publishers. Friday was the occasion of a visit to Mount Tamalpais, and the evening saw a merry party at the Orpheum. Pictures of the Union Printers' Home were thrown on the screen, and were loudly applauded by the house. Mr. Lynch was the guest of the Oakland "Tribune" on Saturday, and on Sunday evening Oakland Typographical Union entertained the visitor. The International President gracefully acknowledged the hospitality extended.

The union concurred in the executive committee's recommendation to rent larger quarters on the floor above in the Investors' Building for headquarters. The increase in rent is very slight, and the reading room especially is much larger than the one now used. It is expected the officers will be ready for business at the new location by the first of next month.

Otto F. Bading, well known to members of No. 21, sends a couple of cards from Dallas, Texas. The smaller announces the arrival of "Anna Mary on September 24, 1909."

The Boosters' Club has a supply of appropriate stationery for the use of members. By using this material for eastern correspondence, excellent advertising will be given No. 21 in its desire to see the 1911 convention held in this city. The envelopes and the letterheads show San Francisco from the bay—the Ferry Building, Fairmont and Twin Peaks, as well as 787 Market street, looming up in good style.

Columbus (Ohio) Typographical Union, No. 5, will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary on October 31st. An elaborate plan of festivities has been arranged.

The four proposed International constitution amendments carried by large majorities in San Francisco.

The Russian and Polish printers of New York, noting the success of the Yiddish printers, who receive a minimum wage of \$24 per week for a four-hour day, have started a movement to organize a union. They held a meeting a few days ago, and decided to apply for a charter from the International Typographical Union. J. E. McLaughlin, organizer of the I. T. U., was present at the meeting, and it is believed that a charter will be granted.

Geo. W. Ryan, past president of Oakland Typographical Union, has assumed the duties of manager and editor of the Holtville "Tribune," a well-printed six-page paper of Imperial county. His friends in this vicinity wish Mr. Ryan success in his new venture.

The Chicago jobbers' increase of pay went into effect on the first day of the month, making the scale \$21 for a forty-eight hour week, Saturday to be shortened by special arrangement to work not more than eight hours and forty-five minutes in any one day. Where a workman is laid off before Saturday he is to receive regular overtime rate for all time over eight hours on any day that week. The night scale will be \$22.50.

The Typographical Union of Minneapolis is announcing the fact that "The Housekeeper," a woman's magazine published in that city, is unfair, as the firm refuses to employ union help in its composing room. If you know of anyone who subscribes for this publication tell them about it.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first Wednesday at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. **Bakers (Cracker)**, No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey, 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 314 14th.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 46 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Mallers—Meet 4th Mondays at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—V. L. Kline, Secy., 392 Oak.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet Alternate Saturdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Wednesdays, Marine Engineers' Hall, 54 Steuart.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 397 Jessie.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 397 Jessie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson, Secy., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union.

American Dairy, Louis Kahn, 515 Charter Oak St.

Central Milk Company, 21st and Folsom.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission Streets, John Brannen.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave.

Mrs. T. Emboff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kense, Six Mile House.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

FAIR LIST

VALUE OF THE A. F. OF L.

William Allen White wrote an article for a late issue of the "American Magazine," in which he said:

"One of the most ominous shadows casting itself before some coming event in our national life is the American Federation of Labor. And it is important, not because it affects so many people, though probably ten million Americans are directly affected by the life of the Federation; it is important because of the way these ten millions of people are affected. For all of them, men who work and their wives, sisters, children, sweethearts, fathers and mothers, and sympathizing friends, make the Federation or some one of its component parts, their religion. They are willing to sacrifice not only their comfort for it, but time and again they do sacrifice their very necessities for it. Their conduct—which is nine-tenths of life—is regulated by the Federation, and their creed in religion and politics is more or less biased by it. The material results of their altruistic faith in the Federation may be seen, in the fact that the members paid \$1,257,244 in death benefits last year, and \$593,541 in sick benefits, \$205,254 in unemployed benefits, and \$2,549,759 in strike benefits. Here is a grand total of four and a half million dollars—raised by men to whom a dollar means more than a hundred dollars means to the forces these men are contending with. And when one considers what a vast amount of time and thought and service has come in proportion to this money for this cause, one must recognize that eventually the men who devote that sacrifice in money, and that time and thought and personal service to the common good, must accomplish real results. For whatever error now is impending them, whether error in their own demands or error in the claims of their opponents, must go down before such an organized force.

"For this is not a material world. In the organization of this thing we call civilization, there is no force so resistless as kindness, and this vast kindness of the workers to their brethren—what-

ever of cruelty, whatever of meanness it may call forth either on their own side, or on the side of their antagonists, in spite of the evil the kindness must win some substantial reward in the end. Laws may be temporarily denied to them, courts may check them, and executives keep within their legal restrictions, but in the end, whatever there is of unselfish justice in the demands of labor for a humane day, a clean environment, and a living wage, will come to them under a national law. For when one considers how far labor has come in fifty years in this country, how large has been its actual as well as its comparative betterment as the result of organization, the future becomes something more than a guess. For today the organization is of a higher type, the leaders have a broader outlook, and the devotion of the men and women inside the organization is of a more intelligent kind than ever it was before.

"So labor today is enlisting in its cause thousands who are not allied with the trades. The Child Labor Committee and the Consumers' League, and the National Civic Federation, for instance, are organizations outside the trades that are making an enlightened public sentiment for the demands of labor. The Child Labor Committee has secured the passage of laws restricting the employment of children in practically every American state, and there is talk of a bureau for the consideration of children in the National Government."

There was a democratic congressman who failed to show up for a vote on the tariff bill. He was not paired, and his absence was unaccountable. He leisurely strolled into the House the next week and was at once hauled over the coals for his dereliction. "Why, I couldn't come," said he; "my health was givin' way. I had three doctors t'umpin' me chist at wanst, and they united in sayin' that me condition was alarmin', and that me whole system was reekin' with insomnia."

WE are the headquarters for the following lines of apparel for men and young men:

**Collegian Clothes
Stratford System
Atterbury System
Society Brand
and Fad Clothes**

Lines that lead in distinctive features, backed by reputation founded on value and—Our Guarantee.

**Suits and overcoats
for Fall**

\$15⁰⁰ to \$40⁰⁰

The
Clarion

INCORPORATED

867-869 Market St.

Opposite Powell

The Union
Shoe Store

THIS IS THE UNION SHOE STORE

The Store
of Values

...B. KATSCHINSKI...

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"

825 MARKET ST., near 4th—Opposite Stockton St.

A SHOE FOR WET WEATHER

"ALASKA SEAL"

THE IDEAL FOOT COVERING FOR OUT-DOOR WEAR



NATURE
SHAPE

\$3⁵⁰

UNION
STAMPED

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY

A Pair of These Will Save Doctor Bills

Oil
Viscol-
ized
Soles

Water-Proof—We are Sole Agents

We are the only Shoe Firm going to Exhibit at the
Labor Carnival and Industrial Fair—Visit our Booth.
Fair continues from October 16th to 24th at Cen-
tral Park, 8th and Market Streets. : : : : :

A Square
Deal to
Everyone

Highest
Grades, Low-
est Prices

A SERIOUS NEWSPAPER JOKE.

"All of which goes to emphasize the degradations and abasements to which a grossly commercialized journalism has fallen; likewise to emphasize the comfort and self-respect of a journalism—that of the 'Argonaut,' for example—which finds its inspiration in its head rather than in its stomach, which speaks its mind without fear, condemning or approving upon the dictates of its judgment and its conscience, leaving the public to buy the paper or leave it, as it pleases."—San Francisco "Argonaut."

ENGLISH THEATRICAL WIT.

"Do you know," said Mr. Seymour Hicks to a "Western Mail" man recently. "I can tell I'm in a Welsh theatre by the rain coming through the roof. See the 'Leek'?" "How long have you been on the stage?" "I have annoyed the public for twenty-two years." "And may I ask your age, because the girls will be interested?" "Yes; I am thirty-eight." "What is your funniest experience?" "Being interviewed." "Anything else?" "Yes; I took my wife's part in 'The Dashing Little Duke' one afternoon, and as I was coming out to my hack to go to the Coliseum I was made up as Scrooge. A coster stood on the curb, and he said, 'Law, lumme, hasn't he aged?' Another time I drove up to the theatre in Dublin, and was humming a tune when I got out. An old Irishwoman, who had failed to get in, heard me, and said, 'Begorra, if that is how he sings, I am glad I didn't go in.'"